

New York Tribune.

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The President Puts National Good Faith Above the Democratic Platform.

Mr. Wilson's announcement that he favors the repeal of the coastwise tolls provision of the Panama Canal law strikes the highest note of statesmanship. It is the most courageous thing that he has done since he became President. Had he succumbed to counsels of expediency and followed the line of least resistance he would have tried to dodge his conviction that the exemption of American coastwise traffic from canal charges was a plain violation of treaty by supporting some compromise scheme like Mr. Adamson's for the temporary suspension of the offending provision. The country probably did not expect more than that of him after his concessions to Congress on the exemption of farmers and union laborers from prosecution for violating the Sherman anti-trust law and his acquiescence in the patronage grabs slipped by hungry Democrats in Congress into the tariff, currency and other laws. Those who criticized such lapses will be delighted to see that he has risen to the full height of his responsibility to execute the nation's treaties as well as its laws. As the chief agent of the treaty making power the President should be especially solicitous to prevent a repudiation by Congress of treaty obligations. The coastwise trade exemption was a plain violation of the pledge made in the Hay-Pauncefote convention to treat the shipping of all countries on a basis of equality. That pledge was the price of Great Britain's consent to abandon its rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Congress, affected by the clamor of Eastern interests which wanted to subsidize the coastwise trade still further, and by Pacific Coast interests which wanted to have the government help to pay the cost of freight from one coast to the other, undid Secretary Hay's work and gave Great Britain a right to claim that the United States was squirming out of a fair bargain.

The most honorable way to meet such a situation is to confess the wrong we have done and to undo it. Mr. Wilson's willingness to adopt that high-minded policy is all the more commendable in that it compels him to forego the use of a political buffer which has hitherto yielded him much comfort. He will have to drop the claim—put to convenient use the other day with the suffragists—that he speaks in large political affairs only "for" the Democratic party in so far as that party has put its views on record. The Democratic national platform of 1912 distinctly favored the exemption of coastwise trade from the payment of canal tolls, so that the President must cut loose from the platform when he urges a redemption of our promises to Great Britain.

He is going to speak "for" the party now and not merely "for" it. He is right and the party platform is wrong. As a champion of the right he can win more lasting fame than he ever could have won as the mere champion of the platform. In this new and inspiring role The Tribune wishes him the clearest cut triumph of his administration.

Know-Nothingism in Tammany.

You can't always place an idea on sight when you run across it in politics these days. Here are the "Three Toms" and "Charlie" Murphy basing a claim to natural leadership in Tammany Hall on the fact that they are "natives" of New York City and complaining that those who are trying to oust them are "upstarts" who have come here from foreign parts or from the interior.

Tammany was long the backbone of local opposition to Know-Nothingism and other forms of the Nativist movement. Most of its leaders and workers have been, either literally or metaphorically, "born in Ireland." Yet now it scoffs at the alien and the carthaggian and sets up within its circle a privileged inner circle of "born New Yorkers."

The watchword of the Know-Nothing party was: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." The watchword of the "Three Toms" and Murphy is: "The upstarts can't beat the native sons." Could the obfuscation of the "chief" and his satellites go further? When Tammany is reduced to the support of "native sons" only its following in this city will be about on a par with Hearst's Forty Thousand.

Jail Terms for the High Cost of Living.

Nobody will shed many tears over the thirteen members of the "poultry trust" whose jail sentences the Appellate Division has just affirmed. It is entirely possible that the price of poultry has not declined much since they were convicted of having formed a monopoly which could fix and maintain prices on about 90 per cent of the poultry shipped into this city. Nevertheless, their going to jail will be a just punishment for them and a salutary lesson for others who may be tempted to try to "corner" food-stuffs and make the sky the limit on their charges.

The high cost of living is a heavy tax on the average wage earner. It mounts because of middlemen and jobbers who seem to be more or less indispensable to the marketing system of this big city. They should at least be content with such profits as they can obtain under the law and not be permitted to get fat on money squeezed out of the consumers illegally.

A Lingering Case of Discrimination.

We have very little patience with most of the charges of masculine discrimination against women. The pioneers who demanded higher education for women did meet bigoted opposition. Similarly with first efforts all along the line. Generally speaking, however, men have shown themselves more than ready to treat women fairly as soon as they awakened to the new demands and the new facts.

One odd exception in the case of education remains. It is now possible for a woman to obtain a medical education in a number of excellent schools. But the hospitals are still closed against

her entrance as an interne to gain the practical experience which is in many aspects the fundamental and vital portion of her training. There is but one hospital in greater New York which admits a woman as interne, we believe, and few elsewhere in the East.

A step in the right direction is the proposal before Commissioner Kingsbury to open the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island to women internes. We would point to the Bellevue Training School for Nurses as an admirable example of how enlightened municipal progress can serve both the few and the many. The city can well afford to take the lead in this new measure of justice to women.

The Courts to the Rescue!

Our learned Appellate Division has come to the rescue of our also learned Board of Education. Mr. Justice Seabury thought that married women teachers might have babies and he said so. What the Appellate Division thinks upon this question no man can guess. For that learned body has denied itself jurisdiction of the case in hand owing to a technical failure on the part of Mrs. Peixotto, the wicked mother, to bring herself within the rules of law appertaining to writs of mandamus, or longer words to the same effect.

It is a merry round of relief that remains. Mrs. Peixotto may appeal to the State Commissioner, and after that official has decided against her, may, perhaps, resort to the courts in earnest. And if all goes well as the years roll by, her children's children may actually hear the final decision by the Court of Appeals.

Probably by that time, however, the Board of Education will have ruled that having a grandchild disbars one from teaching. So Mrs. Peixotto will have to begin all over again.

Mr. Whitney for Public Service Commissioner.

If Governor Glynn has decided not to reappoint Public Service Commissioner Eustis, as the news from Albany indicates, he could not find a successor better qualified than Travis H. Whitney, the secretary of the commission, whose name has been presented to him for consideration. Mr. Whitney was chosen for his present place with the approval of Governor Hughes. He organized and has kept running the big staff with its important duties. His knowledge of the work and problems of the commission is detailed and comprehensive.

Politically Mr. Whitney is independent of hampering allegiance to any boss. By what he is and what he is not, he is admirably fitted to be a member of this commission, which needs men of force and character and ability.

Have a Real State Graft Probe.

The Tribune does not always find itself in accord with the policy of State Chairman Barnes. It agrees with him thoroughly, though, in his contention that any legislative investigation of graft should not be conducted by a committee of the Assembly alone, but by a joint committee of Senate and Assembly.

The Assembly's course in this matter seems ill-advised on several counts. A legislative investigation is justified only on the ground that existing agencies for collecting information and devising preventive measures against future graft are inadequate. That seems to be the fact, but it would be distinctly unwise to substitute for them any legislative committee limited in power or facilities for its work, or any body unlikely to command the fullest degree of public confidence. The only reason for excluding the Senate from representation on a legislative investigating committee, according to time honored custom, is that it is Democratic, while the lower house, which proposes to do the work itself, is Republican. Public confidence is not to be won by such obvious seeking after partisan advantage. Any future legislation based on the committee's report would have to be passed by both houses. Objection to it might legitimately be raised in the Senate, since that house would not have been represented on the committee. Again, the resolution authorizing the Assembly to conduct this investigation directs the committee to be appointed to report not later than three weeks before adjournment of the Legislature. It is absurd to expect any investigating body to do more than merely to scratch the surface unless it has authority to hold sessions all summer and funds to carry on an extended probe.

Charges about graft in various state departments and facts to prove the scandal have become so rife that a general state investigation is warranted. Let it be a real investigation, though, with undoubted authority, plenty of time and adequate funds to do the job thoroughly, not a political grandstand play! This investigation must dig deep, not smear things around. The Assembly has not provided for a real investigation yet.

Clubs and the Income Tax.

The fact that clubs for sport or social relaxation have been subjected to the provisions of the new income tax law should raise no delusions in the Treasury Department about tapping a rich virgin source of revenue. A club that can boast of net profits on its business is a rarity. The dues of the members are generally needed to meet the deficit on operation.

Clubs are not like individuals. They do not have to save money and are under no necessity of providing for the wants of another generation. They can laugh at an income tax law. If a taxable balance turns up in spite of the best endeavors of the management all that is necessary to do is to enlarge the golf course or make an addition to the restaurant. Uncle Sam will then be more than welcome to tax any surplus that's left.

Russia's Designs on Hungary.

There seems to be little ground for any sensation over the charge that Russia has designs of conquest in Hungary and that Russian agents have stirred up disaffection among the Ruthenians against the Austro-Hungarian government. Russia's coveting of Hungary has long been a commonplace of European politics, while the subsidizing of provocative agents is one of the oldest and most familiar of tricks.

The only surprising feature of the incident is that any one should suppose it possible to arouse any considerable pro-Russian sentiment in Hungary. The Magyars have good memories. They have not forgotten Russia's gratuitous intervention for their oppression sixty-five years ago, and they would a thousand times rather fight her than join her.

Meantime, the incident may be another premonition of another and greater conflict in the Carpathian-Balkan region, which shrewd observers regard as increasingly imminent, and which may completely eclipse the struggles of the last two years in magnitude both of operations and of results.

The Conning Tower

THE WEATHER.—For today: Snow, with northerly winds and southerly subway-tieups.

WHOLE DUTY OF IMPORTERS.*

A man should always say what's true, And pay the money that is due According to the tariff table— At least, as far as he is able.

ANSE.

*According to the judges.

"I was not surprised," remingtons a contrib, "that the smugglers had LIT in the TOWER. Nor that—but we get you, already."

At the funeral of Sigmund Mogulesko, the Yiddish actor, 100,000 (Hearst figures) persons took part in a riot yesterday afternoon. The story crashed into the front pages of all the papers. Tuesday morning Jimmy Russell, of the Russell Brothers, was buried, and there wasn't a line in any of the Great Dailies about it. And our guess would be that more of the reading public had seen the Russell Brothers than Sigmund Mogulesko. . . . But we never were any good as a city editor, anyway.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS.

February 5.—With Ned Harden the broker and O. Lowell the artist to luncheon, and a pleasant time we had, too. For I had not seen Ned since when I was a lad, ten years ago, and he was my employer, and refused to give me a better wage for my labours, so I did go away. But, that, I think, was not his fault, and it may be I merited no more than I got. I found him very genial, and looking no different than on the day he bade me farewell, and expressed his misgivings about my coming to the great city. Came Sam'l Adams the tennis-player to see me, and we discussed upon matters of journalistic import, and S. gave me a fine green pin for my cravat, and some green cuff-buttons, very beautiful, and a gift of pure affection, too, which pleased me highly, for that Sam'l Adams is a great crab, as the street-boys have it. Home late, and found there R. Werrenrath, who stopped till even later, but I did not heed him, and went to bed, being very weary.

6.—Lay late, and then to my office, where all the afternoon on matters of business. Home to dinner, and so weary I was minded to stay there, but he thought of my journal and my duty to the public, so to the office for a couple of hours, and home again.

If you had six dollars, what would be the last thing you would think of doing with it—attend a three-day game of three-cushion billiards, or buy the two-volume life of Harrison Gray Otis?—The Masses.

As for the first thing you would do with six dollars, see our Subscription Rates, by Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York. Daily only, 1 year.—Adv't.

STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT CROOKED ANIMALS.

By G. B. HILL.

THE SNAKE.

But best of All I like the Snake— The picture's such a Cinch to make.

SNAKE.

"But, oh," yawns the Rev. Emory J. Haynes in the Evening Mail, "oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!" Put us down for a dollar toward it.

WE HEARD DIFFERENT.

[From the Lima (O.) News.]

If the Western man has a cure for cancer—an actual cure for cancer—this government if it is unable to make him see that he is withholding life from his fellow men and women should be put on a pension of a few dollars a month and his lands confiscated and placed in the hands of those sufferers who have a soul.

The Fed League season for 1914 may be postponed on account of no grounds.

Those who are disposed to make light of such matters call it the Feather League.

ON TO MEXICO!

By MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Nearly I missed the train in St. Louis last night, and for my part I wouldn't of cared over a stick if I had of. All I am hearing all the time is about Werther and what a rocher he is and I wished I was back in the Sample room.

I heard this evening they are fighting at Matzos Thal, and the least could happen is they'll kill a couple hundred Mexicans. If I seen that I couldn't stand it. I'm very funny that way. Abe, my partner, he has got it a heart like a rolling stone, but I am soft-hearted like you wouldn't hardly believe it at all.

Please telephone Abe I sold the Bon Ton Store, M. Kantrowitz, New Orleans, 5 doz. them 1472s. them long coats we had left over from last spring. Three or thirty days, tell him.

New Step in Anti-Murphy Fight Today.—Journal headline. The hesitation, perhaps?

PARENTAL LOYALTY.

[From the New-York Tribune.]

Florence is the only girl in the family, and she is pretty and attractive to all her acquaintances, including her father and mother.

For Exhibit A, take Charles W. Perkins, the master behind the platform of Progressivism.—The Masses.

And for Exhibit B, take Benjamin Roosevelt, the leader of the party.

Pinch-Hitting for Pitfall and Gin.

F. P. A.: Speaking of settings, there is Omar Khayyam, who will take up his abode beginning Monday at the Booth Theatre, where tea and coffee are served between the acts.

DAVID H. WALLACE.

Press Representative.

Mayor Mitchell has held office since January 1, and yesterday the Board of Estimate adjourned for two weeks in order to give him a chance to go out of town for a few days' rest.

Perhaps one-stepping cuts into the Mayor's evenings too fearfully. At the Charity Ball Thursday night the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell "were among the first on the floor when the dancing began. They were voted the best dancers of the one-step on the floor and were loudly applauded."

"The Mayor shows the effects of the strain under which he has been working the past month," says last night's Globe, "and feels it imperative to have a brief let-up."

We don't one-step, but we wish we had a Board of Estimate.

F. P. A.



CROKER—Take my advice, Charlie, and beat it.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

JOBS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

If You Have Any Work Available, Here Is a Way to Do Good with It.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We are hearing just now a great deal about the number of unemployed in the city, and there is undoubtedly a large number out of work. Many of these, however, have no means of support, and credit that will tide them over till the labor market becomes normal, which is likely to be about the last of March. But the thousands of homeless men who are crowding our Municipal Lodging House have not a penny and no abiding place but this overcrowded charitable institution. Some of them are men who do not care to work, but hundreds of them are anxious to find any kind of labor which will help them out of their present position. It is pathetic to hear some of them (clean cut men) beg to be given a job "doing anything." No doubt many citizens would like to help in some way, and there is even a better way than giving money. That is, to give a man a job, even if it is not permanent, for it may save him (and many of them are young) from drifting into the vagrant ranks.

I wish every employer who has a job to give out and is willing to hire one of these men would let me know the kind of man needed and the wage that will be paid. I will select out of these men the man most available for the job and send him to it at once. Or if any one can point out where work can be found, in this way real help can be given to men who have begun to believe all the world is against them. I have already found jobs for a few and the men have readily accepted them. Of course, no charge is made to any one.

CHARLES B. BARNES, Social Secretary Municipal Lodging House, No. 195 East 22d street, Telephone, Gramercy 2661.

PROGRESSIVE AID FOR TAMMANY

A Republican Criticises the Union and Prophesies His Party's Victory.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, has seen fit to abuse the Republican leaders in "Collier's Weekly" of January 31. I should like to ask Mr. Beveridge through your People's Column why the Progressive party in this state at the last election endorsed or nominated so many Tammany men for the Assembly? Were these Tammany endorsements made for the cause of good government?

Why did the Progressives help elect the Tammany leader of the last Assembly, Mr. Levy, to the Municipal Court Judgeship in Manhattan?

The Republican party will surely elect its state ticket this year, for it has a goodly number of strong men, any one of whom would lead the party to victory as its candidate for Governor. I might mention the names of some very strong men for Governor, viz.: William M. Calder, Charles H. Murray, Job E. Hedges, Charles S. Whitman, William S. Bennett.

Any one of these could carry the ticket to victory, even if the Progressives should aid Tammany, as they did last year. CHRISTIAN SCHAEFFER, No. 982 Bergen st., Brooklyn, Feb. 5, 1914.

Senator Root Still Opposed to Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Within the last two weeks the suffragists have repeatedly asserted that Senator Root had been recently converted to woman suffrage.

I, therefore, take this opportunity to in-

form the public that Senator Root has just made the following statement: "I have not changed my opposition to woman suffrage in the least; on the contrary, observation and reflection have strongly confirmed the adverse opinion which I expressed twenty years ago."

ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, President New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, New York, Feb. 5, 1914.

THOSE DEADLY FUMES

Dr. Pease Returns to His Attack Upon a Certain Weed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The added evidence of the poisonous character of tobacco smoke, presented in the experience of a large number of firemen who were instantaneously prostrated by the fumes coming from the burning tobacco factory in East 99th street on Saturday, including inmates in a nearby house, who were made unconscious by the same fumes, should receive more serious consideration on the part of the public, for it is the same fume or smoke that pollutes the atmosphere of many of our homes and public places.

Tobacco smoke not only contains a large per cent of carbon monoxide gas, the poisonous constituent of illuminating gas, but other harmful gases noted and enumerated by Vohl and Eulenberg (U. S. Dispensary, fifteenth edition), also the most deadly oils. So destructive of animal life is this smoke that the florist employs it to destroy animal life in greenhouses. Tobacco smoke, poisonous as it is, will not destroy disease germs. It is not a bactericide; neither is tobacco. (See "London Lancet," May 4, 1907.)

Tubercular bacilli have been found alive on the end of cigars which the cigar maker has moistened with his lips in the making, but tuberculosis is more easily developed in those who have to inhale tobacco smoke poisoned atmosphere in that this smoke is a great physical depressant and irritant to lung tissue, especially in the case of children, causing a physical condition favorable to the inception of the disease.

The atmosphere we breathe should be kept as pure as possible at all times. There is no reason why it should be polluted with this poisonous smoke, except the insane one—the necessity of indulging a poison addiction anywhere and everywhere. CHARLES G. PEASE, M. D., New York, Feb. 3, 1914.

SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

What Women Could Do for Themselves If They Had the Ballot.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Though not aware whether I am "an estimable lady" or not, I am, at least, one who is urging woman suffrage, and I therefore suggest two answers to the questions propounded in your columns by "L. L. T."

First—In what way will women solve the problems caused by their entrance into industry?

Would "L. L. T." prefer to be a widow with five children to support in New Jersey or Washington? Would she rather work long hours at night and receive no pension? Would she rather have her children endangered by miserably enforced child labor laws and her daughter unprotected from seduction after sixteen, or would she prefer an eight-hour day, with no night work, or, failing that, a pension for each child till he is of working age and the consequent privilege of caring for them in her home?

Second—Why haven't women solved the problem of household labor?

Probably for the same reason that men have so completely failed to solve their problem of employer and employee. As they settle their little differences by con-

siderable rioting, loss of life and consequent military expense to the taxpayer, shall we disfranchise them until they love one another?

New York, Feb. 5, 1914.

EQUAL RIGHTS BEFORE THE LAW

Such a Treatment for Women Is Declared To Be Consistent with the Law.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As you intimate in your edition of February 1, Fire Commissioner Adamson is quite right "in putting women in his department on an equal footing with men, if they can do certain duties as men perform just as ably as men," even if they are excused from certain other duties because of their physical infirmities.

Women are not contending for equal rights of function, but for equal rights before the law with men. They remember "male and female created He them," that no human laws can undo the adjustment of their physical bodies, as in the private household the tasks women, although not less wearing, are distinct, generally speaking, from those of men, so in the public household the share in the work is for which they are best fitted.

It will not be alone "chivalry" which will apportion this share to them, a common sense.

In a charitable work women have been in the public service for years all over the country, and in business life also have for years in stores and factories worked side by side with men, but has not altered the chivalrous regard for women that characterizes the American man above the men of all the rest of the world.

It seems to me it is the more chivalrous men that believe in equality before the law for women and men.

HENRIETTA M. NOBLE, Jenkintown, Penn., Feb. 4, 1914.

A PROTEST FROM THE BRONX

An Alleged Violation of the Building Code Is Criticised.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At a recent meeting of the Bronx Property Owners' Association, member showed a notice from the Superintendent of Buildings, alleging a violation of the building code and threatening a fine for having a cellar door open on the sidewalk and a fire escape landing on the sidewalk. The cellar door was there pursuant to corporation ordinance and the fire escape landing under compulsion of the Tenement House Department. As to the fire escape landing, section 16 of the tenement house act, which is a legislative enactment, states that "escapes may project into the public way to a distance not greater than five feet beyond the building line," and section 8 of the same act states that "any escape, regulation or ruling of any municipal authority shall modify or dispense with any provision of this chapter."

The act also stipulates that "the escape shall be so constructed that it shall not be a nuisance or a hazard to the public." This provision of the act was predicated on the corporation ordinance permitting cellar steps to project five feet beyond the building line.

If it is permitted to-day can be reversed to-morrow without any change in the law, but in defiance of the law, at the whim of a borough official and at the expense of the entirely innocent and unsuspecting property owner, it is reasonable to expect people to continue to invest in building operations to the same extent as they would if assured that after the erection of their buildings in accordance with the laws and ordinances in existence at the time they will not have to tear down or remodel them a year or two later.

TAXPAYER.

New York, Feb. 5, 1914.